

25 November 2014

Mr chair, royal excellency, distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen

My name is Dr Naser Issa, chairman of the Gabooye minority organisation Europe and North America, head office London U.K

We represent the indigenous minority Gabooye people of muse dhariyo, hawleh, yibir, tumaal, wardheere and madibhan in Somalia

After the downfall of the Siad bare's regime in 1991. The country went into turmoil! Particularly in 18.05.1991 the Indigenous Gabooye people were subjected to Atrocities particularly in the northern region Somaliland By the hands of the Somali national movement "SNM", SSDF in Puntland, USC in Mogadishu and quickly moved to all parts of Somalia

In the absence of law and order the dominant clans started to exercise it's vicious powers and rape innocent women, loot land and farms, torture and execute Gabooye elders.

After almost quarter a century the absence of governing political system has created a massive vacuum which in turn turned to heaven for pirates, terrorism and radicalisation.

Somali Religious leaders avoid addressing the issue and tend to underline the importance of protecting the rights of minorities.

Because of the inter-communal hatred, the Gabooye are either absent or have no political social participation

State should acknowledge the crimes committed against the indigenous Gabooye minorities in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu and call for a serious reconciliation

We welcome the following recommendation and invite state to adopt this mechanism

Recommendation 46 and 12, 13,14 and 15

We also call for an additional sentence under recommendation 17. This should state "Members of minorities must be included from the outset and represented all conflict prevention initiatives, all peace talks and negotiations whether or not they are parties to emerging, actual or past conflicts. This should also include minority women.

States should take concrete steps to ensure good and inclusive governance and the participation of minorities at all levels of policies and in decision-making bodies as an essential means of ensuring that the issues and concerns of minorities, including the treat of violence, are recognised as early as possible and are appropriately addressed by government and public bodies. The electoral system of States should ensure fair representation of all minority groups, especially smaller underrepresented ones - - - almost around two weeks ago their was a conference on Copenhagen on the new deal for Somalia, although we have made few failed attempts to participate in the event, we have not received any invitation from the Somalia nor the host country. We therefore welcome recommendation 17 and invite the state to adopt this clause.

We agree with recommendations 12,13 and 14

We also welcome recommendation 15 which says that "legislation should be introduced prohibiting incitement to hatred and violence and ensuring appropriate penalties, in line with international standards, including in relation to freedom of expression and hate speech. States should take measures to monitor hate speech and incitement to violence, including in the media and social media, and respond appropriately, including by prosecuting perpetrators.

Please visit the following link <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=TPJk9FbF3g0>

This incitement to hate was released on SNTV, a station fully owned and control by the Somali government.

This program has already caused serious racial tension in Europe particularly in London where few members of a majority clan attacked minority man causing few bruises

Recommendations to regional and national actors

We welcome recommendation 37,38,39 and 40 furthermore invite all regional and international actors including EU and US to help adopt the clause

We also recommend and invite the state to improve systems at the national level so as to comply fully with Article 14 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

Thank you

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www.gabooye.org (site under maintenance)